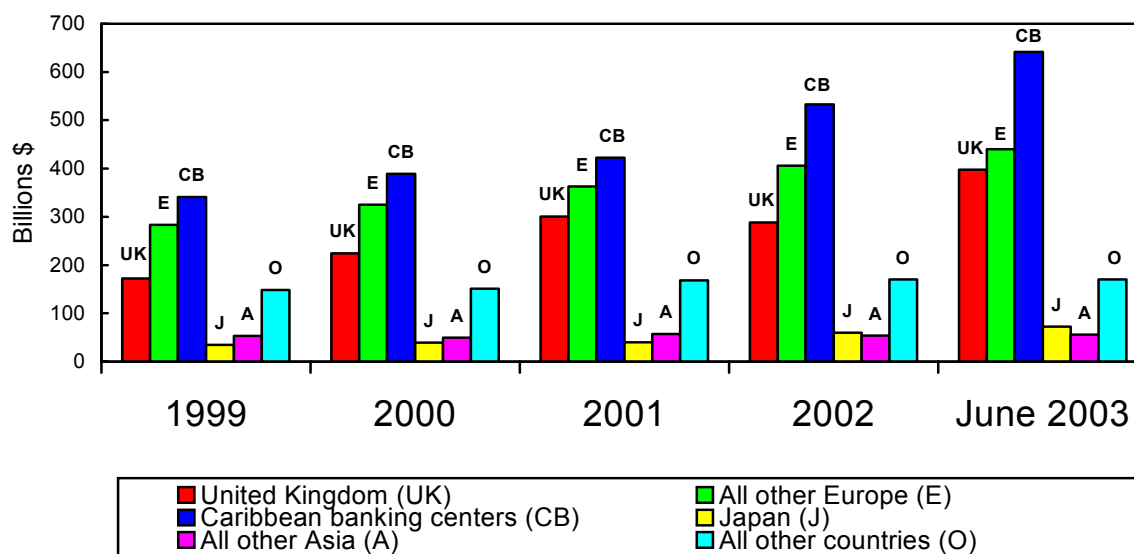


Chart CM-B -- U.S. Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks,
Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



[In millions of dollars. Source: Treasury International Capital Reporting System]

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	June 2003
United Kingdom.....	172,345	223,976	300,665	288,133	397,252
All other Europe.....	283,430	324,734	362,960	406,139	439,621
Caribbean banking ctrs\1 \2.	340,917	388,987	422,615	533,194	641,631
Japan.....	34,627	39,179	40,047	59,792	72,688
All other Asia.....	53,267	49,440	57,326	53,952	55,887
Subtotal.....	884,586	1,026,316	1,183,613	1,341,210	1,607,079
All other countries.....	148,542	150,876	167,986	170,023	170,344
Grand total.....	1,033,128	1,177,192	1,351,599	1,511,233	1,777,423

\1 Includes Bahamas, Bermuda, British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, and Panama

\2 Beginning January 2001, Cayman Islands replaced British West Indies in reporting format.

In June 2003, U.S. banking claims, excluding long-term securities, amounted to nearly \$1.8 trillion, an increase of about \$265 million from yearend 2002. In large part, the increase in claims reflects changes to the reporting scope of the Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system effective February 2003. In particular, these figures now include brokerage balances and positions with affiliated foreign offices reported by U.S. brokers and dealers.

As with U.S. banking liabilities, U.S. banking claims on foreigners are concentrated in international financial centers. About 60 percent of these claims are reported opposite the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. These financial centers accounted for most of the increase in U.S. banking claims in the first half of this year. The share of claims against foreigners domiciled in Asia has declined over the past several years from about 20 percent at the end of 1996 to less than 10 percent currently.